



Foundation Document

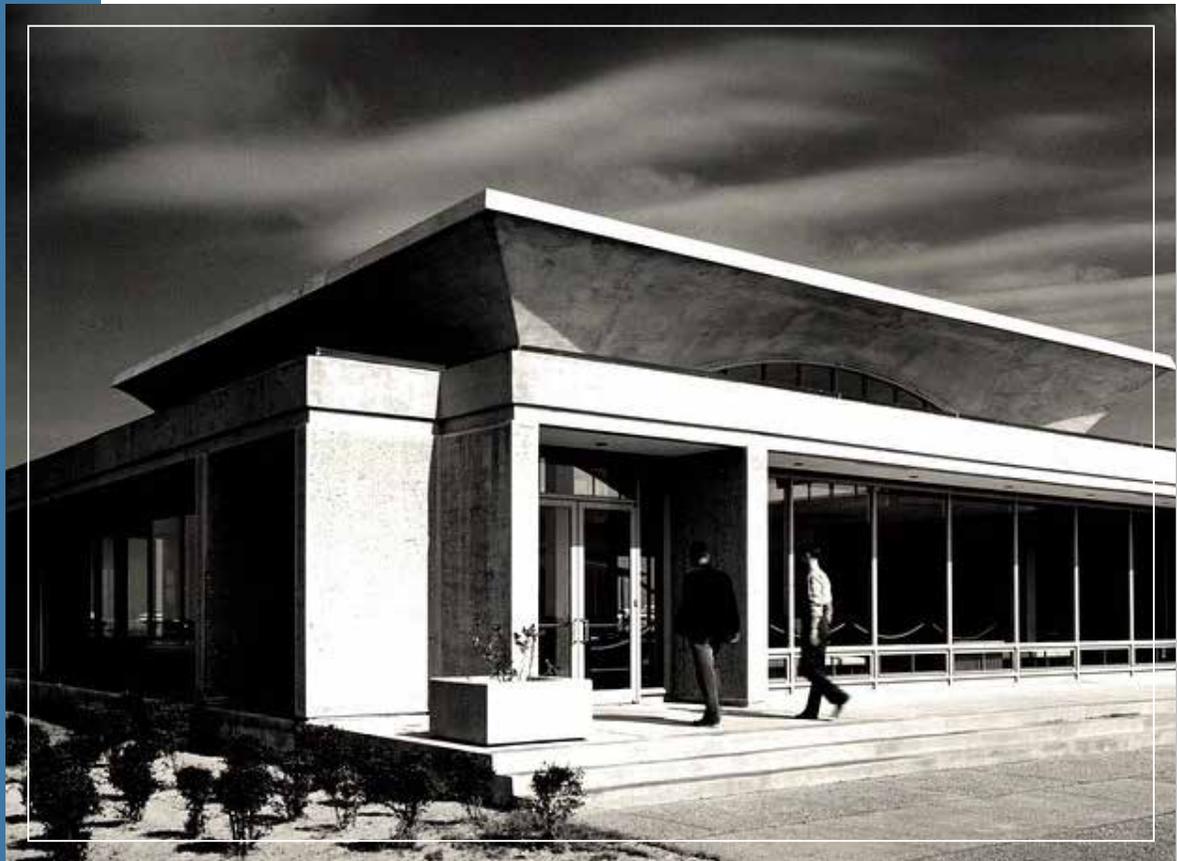
Wright Brothers National Memorial

North Carolina

July 2017



F11 DRAFT
9-5-2017



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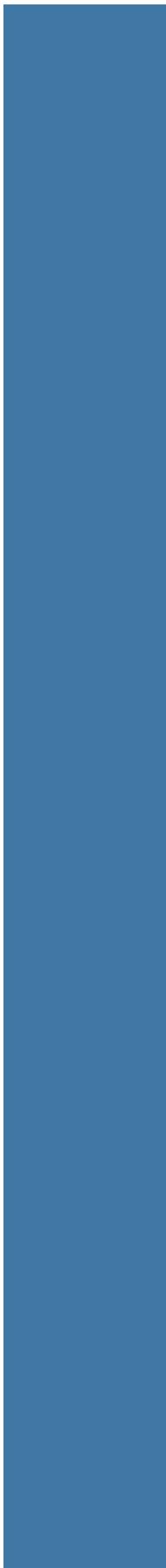
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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Wright Brothers National Memorial can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Wright Brothers National Memorial is in Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina, in the region of barrier islands known today as the Outer Banks. Wilbur and Orville Wright selected this site for their experiments because it provided vast expanses of soft sand for landings, as well as steady winds. Also, the isolated location allowed the Wrights to conduct their flight experiments under secrecy. In 1900, they camped near the settlement of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, and used these dunes to make numerous glider test-flights. After analyzing their data and conducting additional experiments in Dayton, Ohio, the brothers returned to the Kill Devil Hills in the fall of 1902 and launched almost 1,000 glider flights from the dunes. During this period of experimentation they tested their new control system and wing shape. They set world records for flight distance, time, angle of descent, and for a flight in high wind conditions. They then designed the world's first successful flying machine incorporating a specialized gasoline engine and unique propellers, and on December 17, 1903, near the base of the Big Kill Devil Hill, the Wright brothers made the first successful, powered, heavier-than-air, controlled flight.

The park was established on March 2, 1927, as Kill Devil Hill Monument, and an executive order on March 3, 1933, transferred administrative responsibility of the park to the National Park Service. The secretarial order of December 1, 1953, redesignated the area and monument as Wright Brothers National Memorial. When Wilbur and Orville Wright visited the area between 1900 and 1911, they saw sparsely vegetated sand flats and various-sized, naturally formed sand dunes. Since then, the sand and dunes have been stabilized with grass, shrubs, and trees; the Wright Brothers Monument and other developments are reasonably secure even though the dunes are no longer being replenished by sand from the beach. The topography varies in elevation from 6 feet to 90 feet at the top of the Big Kill Devil Hill.



The 428-acre memorial, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, protects historic resources including the site where the Wright brothers conducted their experiments, the Wright Brothers Monument, and several commemorative markers. The takeoff point of the four powered flights made by the Wrights on December 17, 1903, is marked by a boulder (First Flight Marker) of North Carolina granite that was dedicated in 1928. Four smaller granite markers were installed in November 1992 to identify each of the landing sites. The Wright Brothers Monument, erected in 1932 on Kill Devil Hill, is a 60-foot, triangular-shaped structure constructed of concrete and Mount Airy, North Carolina, granite. Bronze busts of Wilbur and Orville Wright were placed on each side of the steps leading up to the base of the monument. Replacement busts were cast and set in place at the monument, and the original busts are now kept in the museum collections storage facility at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in Manteo, North Carolina. Additional national register documentation lists the Wright Brothers Monument Powerhouse, the monument's curving trails and circular road, and the spatial relationship between the monument and the First Flight Marker as contributing elements.

The Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center was built in 1960 and serves as the center of visitor and administrative activities. In 2001, the Secretary of the Interior designated the Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center as a national historic landmark for its architectural significance as an excellent example of the Park Service Modern and Philadelphia School architectural styles and because it is a precedent-setting example of a visitor center, a new building type developed during the Mission 66 period. Various museum artifacts that help tell the story of the Wright brothers' experiments, are displayed in enclosed cases in the visitor center or are stored in the museum collections facility at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site.

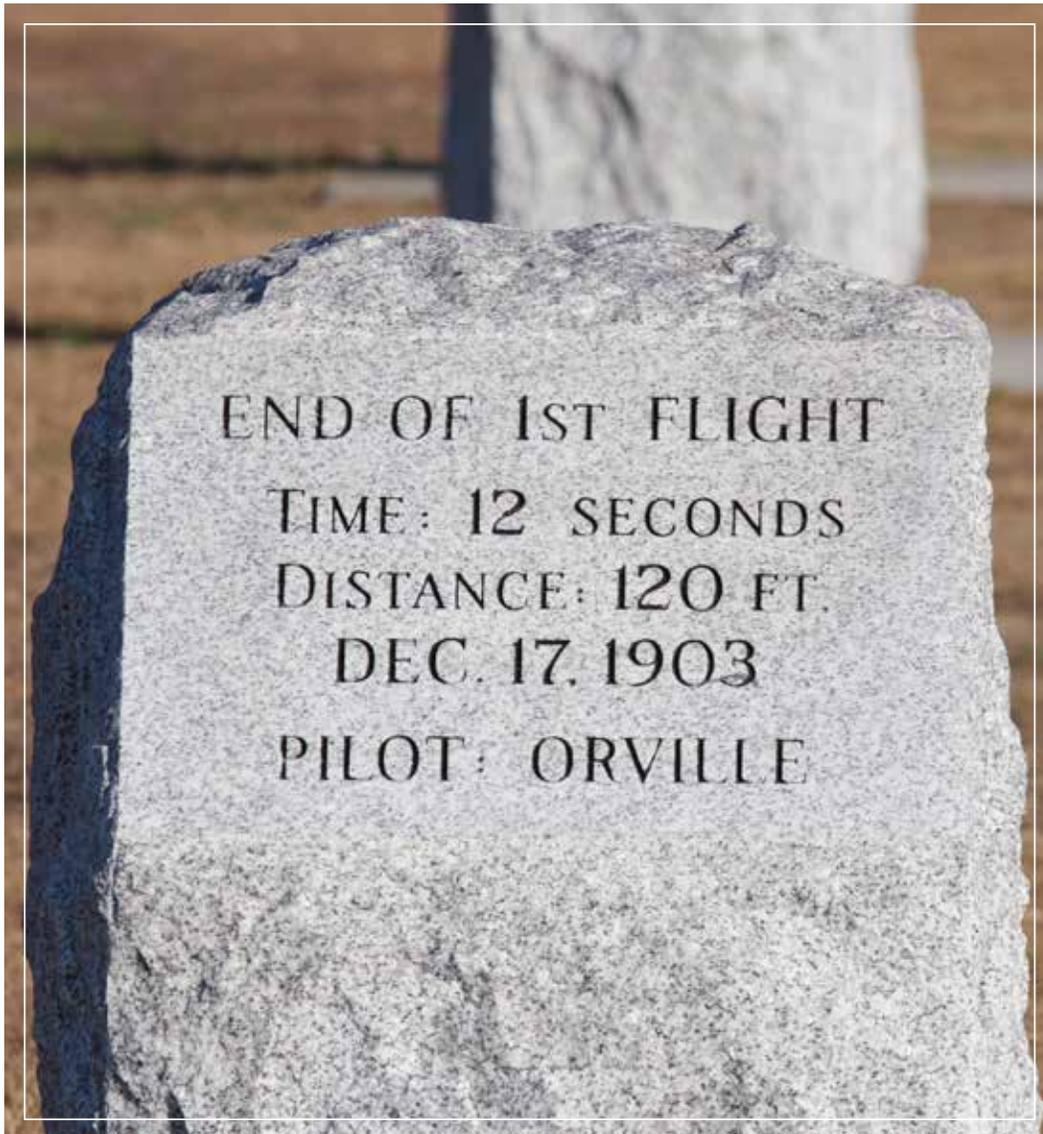
Approximately 470,000 visitors come to Wright Brothers National Memorial each year. Visitors can engage with the park's history and resources through interpretive programs and talks, visit the areas of the First Flight Boulder and Flight-Line, the Wright Monument, and First Flight Statue, and visit the visitor center's museum exhibits, bookstore, and First Flight Auditorium, which houses a reproduction of the Wright Flyer.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Wright Brothers National Memorial was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on March 2, 1927 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL commemorates the first successful power-driven airplane flight, which was made by Wilbur and Orville Wright at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Wright Brothers National Memorial, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Wright Brothers National Memorial. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Wright Brothers National Memorial is the site of the first-ever powered, controlled, heavier-than-air flights, made on December 17, 1903, by Wilbur and Orville Wright.
- The presence of steady wind, massive dunes, unobstructed open space, isolation, and soft sand were instrumental in the selection of the site where the Wright brothers tested, perfected, and implemented the basic principles of flight, launching an era of aeronautical development that revolutionized human transportation.
- The Wright Brothers Monument and associated commemorative landscape, including the take-off point and path of the four powered flights of December 17, 1903, perpetuate the memorialization of Orville and Wilbur Wright for their conquest of the air and the significance of their dream, vision, and achievement.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Wright Brothers National Memorial:

- **The Wright Brothers Monument.** The monument is an Art Deco-influenced granite pylon that was erected in 1932 in response to the congressional act of March 2, 1927, to establish a monument commemorating “the first successful human attempt in history at power-driven airplane flight.” The monument rises 61 feet high, in the shape of joined, stylized wings. Its triangular-plan shaft is set on a star-shaped base, and steel/nickel doors lead to a granite-faced interior room with stairs to a roof observation deck.
- **Wright Brothers National Memorial Landscape.** This designed, commemorative, 428-acre landscape includes several historic landscape features: the Wright Brothers Monument Powerhouse (built in 1932), the circular monument road and curvilinear pedestrian paths (1936), the original entrance gates (1933), and the open, grassed mall that delineates the first flight area (1936). Although the setting of the Wright-era landscape has been mostly lost, the open character remains intact. The landscape retains integrity of key features of its commemoration including spatial organization, structures, vegetation, and views and vistas.
- **First Flight Marker.** This marker, installed in 1928, represents an early effort to memorialize the site of the Wright brothers' first flight. The rock-faced granite boulder is 6 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 2-1/2 feet thick, and a bronze plaque with a commemorative text is affixed to the east face. The marker originally faced the Wright Brothers Monument, but in 1966 it was turned to face the Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center.
- **Museum Collections.** The park's museum collection consists of 67,000 items including artifacts and archival material that help tell the story of the Wright brothers' experiments. Artifacts are displayed in the visitor center, in storage at the NPS Museum Resource Center, or on loan to other institutions, including the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. Some highlights of the collection include the engine crankcase and propeller used on the 1903 flyer, fragments of cloth and wood from the 1903 flyer that accompanied Neil Armstrong to the moon, the original bronze busts of Orville and Wilbur Wright that were once mounted at the monument, and Addie Tate's sewing machine that was used by Wilbur Wright.

Other Important Resources and Values

Wright Brothers National Memorial contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Wright Brothers National Memorial:

- First Flight Airstrip.** The First Flight Airstrip, installed in 1963, is located west of the Wright Brothers Monument, immediately north of Colington Road. The 3,000-foot airstrip consists of a 50-foot-wide asphalt-paved taxiway, a tie-down apron, and a turnaround. The park also owns two 800-foot-long clear zones on the north and south ends of the runway. The area includes a pilot’s booth and parking for eight cars.
- First Flight Sculpture.** The sculpture was commissioned by the State of North Carolina to celebrate the First Flight Centennial Anniversary on December 17, 2003. The Governor of North Carolina, Michael F. Easley, gifted the sculpture on behalf of the state to the U.S. government. The sculpture is composed of seven life-size bronze figures: Orville Wright who flew that day, Wilbur Wright running alongside the plane, and John T. Daniels, a local who photographed the historic moment. The four other witnesses on hand that day, Cephus Brinkley, Will Dough, Adam Etheridge, and Johnny Moore, were added to the sculpture grounds and dedicated on December 17, 2005. The plane, a full-scale reproduction of the 1903 Flyer, with a 40-foot, 4-inch wingspan, was fabricated in stainless steel and weighs 10,000 pounds.
- Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center.** The Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center is a national historic landmark. It is considered to be nationally important as one of the four most significant visitor centers designed and built as part of the NPS Mission 66 program, which transformed the national park system to meet post-war needs. Built in 1960 and designed by the firm of Mitchell/Giurgola, the building is a one-story, reinforced-concrete, steel-and-glass structure and includes a concrete-domed flight room as its most prominent feature. The building’s architecture is of exceptional significance as one of the most important examples nationally of the emerging “Philadelphia School” of modernist architecture of the 1950s and 1960s and as a powerful and influential early example of how modern construction techniques and architectural style could be appropriate for visitor centers in the development of national parks.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Wright Brothers National Memorial:

- **The Wright Brothers of Dayton.** The Wright brothers' extraordinary accomplishments were made possible by a unique combination of factors, including problem-solving, ingenuity, intellectual tenacity, discipline, conviction, and perseverance that continues to offer perspective and inspiration today, and to invite reflection on the characteristics that lead to the achievement of success.
- **Why Kitty Hawk?** The human and geographic advantages of Kitty Hawk combined to make this the ideal site for the Wright brothers' experiments, reminding us of the ways that physical and cultural geography shapes human events.
- **Achieving Flight.** By methodical research, a deliberate engineering approach, and years of experimentation, the Wright brothers discovered the fundamental principles of powered flight, ushering in an era of technological development that broke mankind's bonds to earth.
- **Commemorating the Wrights.** Wright Brothers National Memorial commemorates the inaugural flights made by Wilbur and Orville Wright on December 17, 1903, after years of hard work and scientific research—a tenacious process of invention that inspires continuing global achievement in flight technology and celebration of the power of human achievement.
- **The Global Impact.** The Wright brothers' invention of powered flight fundamentally affected the evolution of world civilization.
- **Changing the Outer Banks.** The local grassroots effort to honor the Wright brothers' achievements at Kitty Hawk demonstrates the strength and impact of citizens working together to achieve dreams. The effort fundamentally changed the community in ways that continue to have an impact today.
- **Preservation and Stewardship.** Preservation and stewardship of Wright Brothers National Memorial's natural and cultural resources is critical so that future generations can access, enjoy, value, and learn from these valued resources.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Wright Brothers National Memorial.

Special Mandates

Wright Brothers National Memorial has no special mandates.

Administrative Commitments

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Wright Brothers National Memorial, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Wright Brothers Monument
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wright Brothers Monument and associated commemorative landscape, including the takeoff point and path of the four powered flights of December 17, 1903, perpetuate the memorialization of Orville and Wilbur Wright for their conquest of the air and the significance of their dream, vision, and achievement.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument is in good condition based on an assessment in the List of Classified Structures database. The interior of the structure suffers from moisture accumulation, causing interior paint to peel and pooling of water on floors. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument's condition is slightly declining due to interior moisture accumulation issues.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing water infiltration and moisture accumulation causes rusting inside the monument structure by increasing humidity, stone discoloration, and staining on the floor. Climate change induced sea level rise and large storms may result in saltwater intrusion, rising water tables, and flooding issues that could compromise areas of the landscape and associated structures. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand online interpretation of the monument and its historical significance. Consider other interpretive media such as virtual interpretation channels to allow visitors to see the interior of the monument. Interpret the monument by reopening access to the inside and help create air circulation to improve moisture issues.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report (2001). Cultural landscapes inventory (1998). <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Historic Resource Study</i> (1997). <i>Wright Brothers Monument Historic Structure Assessment Report</i> (1996). <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i> (2010).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative history. Historic resource study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report for the monument and powerhouse. Planning for adaptation to climate change. Development concept plan.

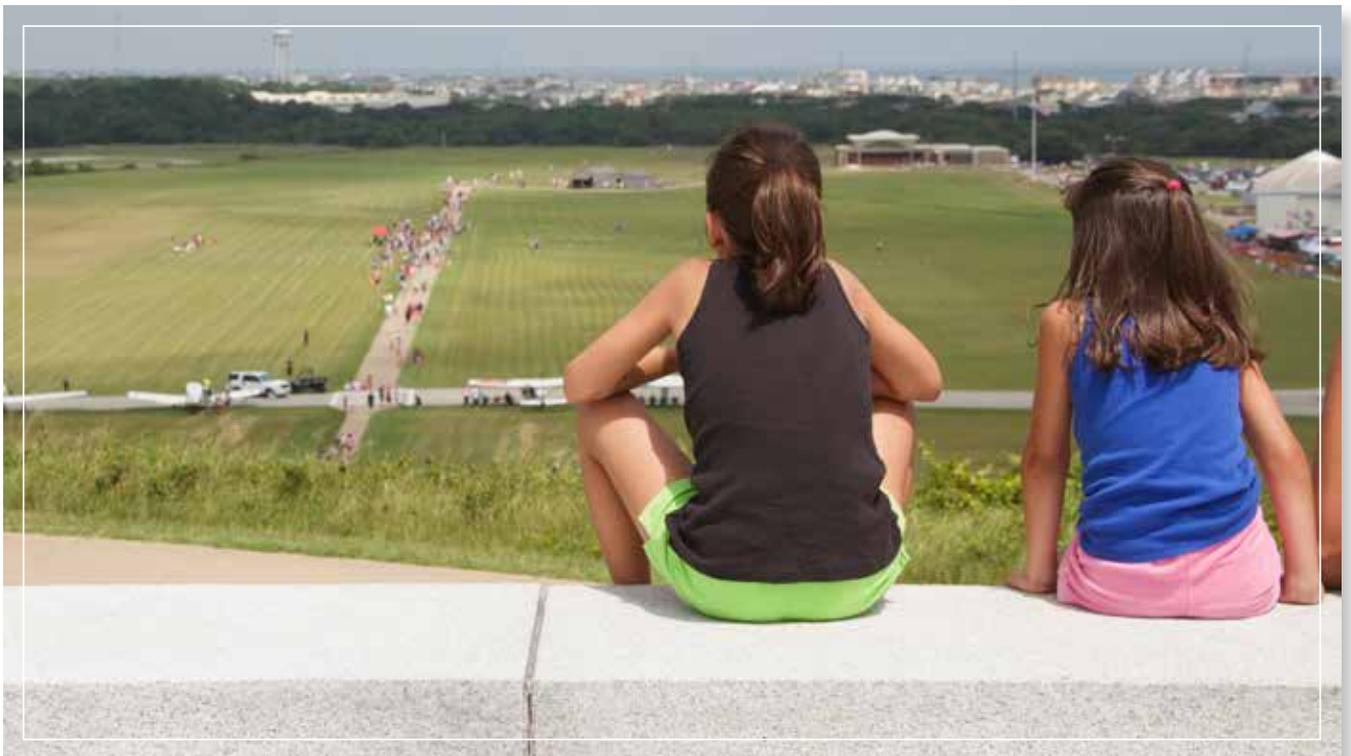
Fundamental Resource or Value	Wright Brothers Monument
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”



Fundamental Resource or Value	Wright Brothers National Memorial Landscape
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wright Brothers Monument and associated commemorative landscape, including the takeoff point and path of the four powered flights of December 17, 1903, perpetuate the memorialization of Orville and Wilbur Wright for their conquest of the air and the significance of their dream, vision, and achievement.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall the condition of the landscape is good. • The hill is overgrown with vegetation that was not historically present. • Adequate drainage exists. • Night sky visibility is relatively good for an urban area. • NPS air quality data on conditions and trends indicate that views are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze. Average natural visual range is reduced from about 110 miles (without the effects of pollution) to about 50 miles because of pollution at the park. The visual range is reduced to below 35 miles on high pollution days (see appendix C for data reference). • The original entrance on Collington Road is not actively interpreted as the original entrance of the park. • The parcel of land across the street owned by the park has a listed plant species, and the rest of the landscape has several state listed plant species in the dune barrens plant community with two to three species of concern. • A facility (restroom pod) from the park's centennial celebrations is still on the landscape. • Flight line appearance is of moderate concern. The rail that was reconstructed requires maintenance. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape is stable to improving. • Deer and coyote populations in/near the park may be increasing. • Visibility has improved as pollution-caused haze has lessened over the past decade (see appendix C for air quality data reference).
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High concentration of geese causing defecation issues on the landscape. • Coyote and deer populations on the landscape are not controlled and may be unnaturally high, creating potential for future management issues. • Brush is overgrown on the landscape, threatening visual integrity. Sandspurs and prickly pear cactus could cause visitor safety concerns. • Sea level rise and climate change pose potential long-term changes to the landscape, such as changes to wildlife and vegetative composition, changes to precipitation and severe storm patterns, shoreline erosion and loss of land, etc. • Development encroachment from surrounding community will continue to impact park viewsheds. • Drones being operated from private property could become an issue due to the threats of collisions with aircraft coming in and out of airfield.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Wright Brothers National Memorial Landscape
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make historic flight line Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible through paving. • Better manage vegetation on the hill. • Investigate the possibility of International Dark Sky designation, or a state designation if not possible. • Better interpret the historic landscape as it appeared when the Wright Brothers conducted their experiments and flights at the site. • Confirm locations of where the original buildings were located; although believed to be located on the original foundations, there may be knowledge gaps. • Better interpret the historic landscape as it was when the Wright brothers were there (“transport visitors back in time”); there are some wayside exhibits and the plan for new visitor center exhibits could begin to address this. • Further embrace National Aviation Day or collaborate with military to host an event. • Uniformly address signage and pavement for the site. • Improve the interpretation of the overall cultural landscape. • Install pet waste disposal stations to better control pet waste at the site. • Partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to increase awareness and protection of memorial views. • Continue to improve park sustainability and environmental leadership by implementing the park’s Climate Friendly Parks action plan.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological survey of camp buildings site (1953, 2014). • Cultural landscape report (2001). • Cultural landscapes inventory (1998). • <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Historic Resource Study</i> (1997). • <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i> (2010). • General management plan (1997). • Ongoing nearby air quality monitoring providing updated visibility conditions at the memorial.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological surveys of park land. • Visual resource inventory. • Plant survey including GIS information. • Population data for geese, coyotes, and deer. • Visitor use data. • Historic resource study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance plan. • Natural resources and landscape management plan. • Planning for adaptation to climate change. • Development concept plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Wright Brothers National Memorial Landscape
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	First Flight Marker
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wright Brothers National Memorial is the site of the first-ever powered, controlled, heavier-than-air flights, made on December 17, 1903, by Wilbur and Orville Wright. • The presence of steady wind, massive dunes, unobstructed open space, isolation, and soft sand were instrumental in the selection of the site where the Wright brothers tested, perfected, and implemented the basic principles of flight, launching an era of aeronautical development that revolutionized human transportation. • The Wright Brothers Monument and associated commemorative landscape, including the takeoff point and path of the four powered flights of December 17, 1903, perpetuate the memorialization of Orville and Wilbur Wright for their conquest of the air and the significance of their dream, vision, and achievement.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The marker has been recently conserved; the bronze plaque was conserved in 2012 and is in good condition and actively interpreted. • There have been two attempts to gain World Heritage Site designation; it was not accepted because of the landscape integrity, although Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park did qualify (they were considered as companion sites for the nomination). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waysides were previously contained on concrete; stands have been removed so visitors cannot stand on the sidewalk while reading signs.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism, specifically spray painting, is a minor threat to the marker. • Typical effects of weather, for example rain and wind, may slowly degrade the condition of the monument. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install ADA-accessible trail for the First Flight line.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report (2001). • Cultural landscapes inventory (1998). • <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Historic Resource Study</i> (1997). • General management plan (1997).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development concept plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wright Brothers National Memorial is the site of the first-ever powered, controlled, heavier-than-air flights, made on December 17, 1903, by Wilbur and Orville Wright. • The presence of steady wind, massive dunes, unobstructed open space, isolation, and soft sand were instrumental in the selection of the site where the Wright brothers tested, perfected, and implemented the basic principles of flight, launching an era of aeronautical development that revolutionized human transportation. • The Wright Brothers Monument and associated commemorative landscape, including the takeoff point and path of the four powered flights of December 17, 1903, perpetuate the memorialization of Orville and Wilbur Wright for their conquest of the air and the significance of their dream, vision, and achievement.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum collections are in good condition, including objects that are on display. • A collection survey was completed in 2015 related to the exhibit renovation. • Some objects in the camp or quarters building are exposed to weather and rusting. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The items in the quarters that are rusty will be deaccessioned and can be used as interpretation props (these are low priority museum objects). • Sewing machine is in storage but will be on display after conservation efforts. • Museum collections preservation is expected to improve with new visitor center exhibit plan.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct conservation efforts toward high priority items that are or will be exhibit objects. • Expand virtual interpretation of museum collections on the park website (pictures/ videos/ and interpretive talks about the museum collections).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections condition survey (2015). • <i>Museum Archival Collections and Resource Management Records Action Plan</i> (2001). • <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i> (2010).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic resource study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections storage plan. • Developed area plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director’s Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) “Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 15-01, “Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities”



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	First Flight Airstrip
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The airstrip is occasionally used by military and U.S. Coast Guard aircraft. Gate at the tarmac is in disrepair and needs replacing. The State of North Carolina maintains the airstrip. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions are improving. The State of North Carolina repaved the airstrip and it is currently in good condition. An orientation wayside exhibit was installed in fiscal year 2015 and a water bottle filling station installed in fiscal year 2014.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deer population near the airstrip, as well as geese and coyote, may pose threats to aircraft. Increasing sea levels and large storms may result in rising water tables and flooding that may damage the airstrip. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain data on deer population and consider a partnership with the wildlife resource commission to evaluate wildlife management strategy. Provide an interpretive program at the airstrip to capitalize on this resource with explicit ties to park resources. Better communicate with military groups to understand their use of the airstrip for training. Continue coordination with North Carolina Department of Transportation and consider developing a formal agreement. Virtual interpretation of the airstrip on the park website.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot logs.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population data for geese, coyotes, and deer.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural resources and landscape management plan. Development concept plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.4.8) "Airports and Landing Sites" Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Other Important Resource or Value	First Flight Sculpture
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The First Flight Sculpture is in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions are stable.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrosion from salt and acid deposition/air pollution. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide interpretive program at the sculpture. Virtual interpretation of the sculpture on the park website. Addition of the sculpture to the park GIS database.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing regional air quality monitoring providing updated acid deposition conditions at the memorial.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development concept plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Other Important Resource or Value	Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visitor center is often overcrowded. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visitor center is deteriorating due to aging and environmental conditions. Park is developing new exhibits to engage the next generation of park visitors.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing sea levels and large storms may result in wind damage, flooding, and erosion that could threaten the structure. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building and exhibit renovations that commenced in 2016 will address safety concerns, improve the quality and relevancy of interpretive objects, provide more relevant interpretive exhibits, and improve structural condition. The park could better interpret the facility as a national historic landmark, the Mission 66 architecture, and relevant NPS history relating to the building. The park could consider constructing additional facilities for staff offices and space for interpretive and educational programming. Install Wi-Fi in the building to support more interactive interpretation for younger audiences in particular.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure report, visitor center (2002). <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i> (2010). General management plan (1997).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use data. Historic resource study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development concept plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Sites Act of 1935 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but that still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Wright Brothers National Memorial and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Visitor, Staff, and Partner Facilities.** Major overcrowding during peak visitation has a negative impact on visitor experience and safety. The visitor center has a small exhibit space that limits the type of exhibits and interpretive opportunities the park can provide. The building often is too hot in the summer, and with only one drinking fountain and limited shade in the vicinity visitors find scant relief from the heat. Climate change may increase both extreme heat and storm events, while an increase in annual average temperature may increase visitation during peak and shoulder seasons, putting further stress on park facilities. The visitor center does not meet physical or programmatic accessibility requirements. To get from the visitor center and main parking lot to the restrooms or other sites in the park, visitors may walk in the roadway, which can create safety hazards. Park staff is currently housed in a trailer structure that does not meet staff needs, lacks restrooms, is not ADA accessible, and is generally in poor condition. While there is a rehabilitation plan that is expected to address the visitor center's system and structural concerns, there is a need for a wider strategic approach for managing facilities as a whole and improving visitor experience and circulation. The park identified the need for a development concept plan to comprehensively address facility management and visitor circulation, which would be informed by robust visitor use data.



- Natural Resources and Landscape Management.** The park has a number of concerns related to its natural communities and cultural landscape. High populations of geese may pose a threat to aircraft using the First Flight Airstrip, and their waste impacts the visitor experience of the cultural landscape. Deer populations, if allowed to increase significantly, could impact vegetative communities, listed plant species, and the wider park ecosystem, a State of North Carolina Natural Heritage Area known as the Wright Brothers Dune Natural Area (containing rare maritime pinweed [*Lechea maritima* var. *virginica*] and one of the largest populations of the state-threatened sand heather [*Hudsonia tomentosa*] and a distinctive beach heather dune natural community on the low, open dunes). Climate change could further exacerbate impacts on natural resources, such as by increasing the risk of northward shifts in ecosystems and increasing invasive species prevalence. A climate change vulnerability assessment and further planning for adaptation to climate change would provide guidance to the park on addressing such climate change-related stressors. The park also identified a need for a strategy to implement recommendations set forth in the park's cultural landscape report. A comprehensive natural resources and landscape management plan would provide direction and concrete objectives for the conservation of the park's natural resources and addressing wildlife issues combined with achieving its vision for the future restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the park's historic landscape. Population data for geese, coyotes, and deer would be necessary to inform this plan.
- Partnership Strengthening.** The park has a desire to continue to collaboratively work with partners, the First Flight Society, and other partners (e.g., First Flight Foundation), on mutual goals and organize shared events. These relationships should be strengthened and focused to help the park and partners achieve their objectives, while providing an opportunity for those interested to take a more engaged role with the park. The park is currently working with its partners to meet this goal.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.



Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Development concept plan	H	This plan would set forth a strategic approach for managing facilities and to address visitor circulation concerns and opportunities throughout the park.
FRV	Historic structure report for the Wright Brothers Monument and Powerhouse	H	This report would use completed condition assessment of these historic structures to develop a plan for preserving them including treatment recommendations.
FRV	Collections storage plan	M	This plan would address additional space needed for the Outer Banks Group Museum Collections. This would follow the rehabilitation of the Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Natural resources and landscape management plan	L	This plan would provide an interdisciplinary approach to implementing the treatment recommendations set forth in the cultural landscape report and addressing deer, geese, coyote issues, special status plants, and other natural resources, as well as climate change effects.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Planning for adaptation to climate change	L	Understanding what climate futures are plausible for the region along with climate change vulnerability assessments on select fundamental resources would inform climate change considerations in park planning and adaptive management decisions. The NPS Climate Change Response Program can assist the park through these processes, as needed.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Visitor use data	H	This data collection would include visitation data for the whole site, and would be specifically related to seasonal, demographic use and how people move around the park (pedestrian traffic patterns, vehicle patterns, time spent in certain areas, where visitors walk on the grass or sidewalk), visitor activities, and visitor use patterns and capacity within the Visitor Center.
FRV	Administrative history	H	This effort compiles past park efforts in one document for current and future park management. The park's 1987 administrative history report needs to be updated to reflect current scholarship and knowledge.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Population data for geese, coyotes, and deer	M	These data would inform the natural resources and landscape management plan.
FRV	Archeological surveys of park land	M	These surveys could provide data on the exact locations of Wright Brothers activities. Although archeological surveys have been done at the park, the park lacks a comprehensive survey for the purposes of meeting section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
FRV	Visual resource inventory	L	This inventory would document baseline photos and data of the park's visual resources, and could also include air quality data. This is needed because the park has already lost historic views due to development adjacent to the park boundary. There are height restrictions in place in areas adjacent to the park, but they could change in the future. The inventory would identify scenic quality and NPS/visitor values for important views within and beyond park boundaries and serve as the baseline for the development of a visual resource management plan.
FRV	Plant survey including GIS information	L	This survey would inform the natural resource and landscape management plan. It could include a Bioblitz survey.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Climate change vulnerability assessment	L	Vulnerability assessments of park natural and cultural resources would look at select resources to evaluate potential impacts to the resource from climate change (e.g., sea level rise and increased storm frequency and intensity) and a resource's ability to adapt to these potential impacts. Storms are the primary drivers of change along the Atlantic coast. The National Park Service, in cooperation with various universities and government agencies, is undertaking a series of investigations to assess the vulnerability of natural and cultural resources to storms and sea level rise in coastal parks. These projects would allow managers to better understand the level of vulnerability, improve the park's pre-storm preparedness and post-storm response, and increase the safety of park visitors and employees.
FRV	Historic resource study	L	The park's historic resource study completed in 1997 needs to be updated to reflect current scholarship and knowledge.

Part 3: Contributors

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Wright Brothers National Memorial

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Decision of court that money, etc., have been unlawfully taken, etc., confined to the value at time thereof, with interest allowed therefrom.

to the date of any Executive order, law, treaty, or agreement under which the claims arise for any sum or sums heretofore paid or expended for the benefit of said Indians, including gratuities.

Decree a full settlement, canceling all further claims.

SEC. 4. That if it be determined by the court that the United States, in violation of the terms and provisions of any Executive order, law, treaty, or agreement, set forth and referred to in section 1, has unlawfully appropriated or disposed of any money or other property belonging to the Indians, damages therefor shall be confined to the value of the money or other property at the time of such appropriation or disposal, together with any interest thereon which may have accrued by virtue of the failure or delay of the United States to pay over to or employ for the benefit of the Assiniboine Indian Nation or Tribe, moneys so required to be paid or employed by any Act of Congress, at the rate of interest provided by such Act or Acts of Congress; and with reference to all claims which may be the subject matter of the suits herein authorized, the decree of the court shall be in full settlement of all damages, if any, committed by the Government of the United States and shall annul and cancel all claim, right, and title of the said Assiniboine Indians in and to such money or other property.

Attorneys' fees, etc., by decree of court.

SEC. 5. Upon final determination of such suit or suits the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to fix and determine a reasonable fee, not to exceed 10 per centum of the recovery, together with all necessary and proper expenses incurred in preparation and prosecution of the suit, to be paid to the attorneys employed by the said tribe or nation of Indians, and the same shall be included in the decree and shall be paid out of any sum or sums found to be due said tribe.

Issue of process, etc.

SEC. 6. The Court of Claims shall have full authority by proper orders and process to bring in and make parties to such suit any other tribe or band of Indians deemed by it necessary or proper to the final determination of the matters in controversy.

Appearance of Attorney General directed.

SEC. 7. A copy of the petition shall, in such case, be served upon the Attorney General of the United States, and he, or some attorney from the Department of Justice to be designated by him, is hereby directed to appear and defend the interests of the United States in such case.

Amounts recovered to be deposited to credit of the Indians.

SEC. 8. The proceeds of all amounts, if any, recovered for said Indians shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians decreed by said court to be entitled thereto, and shall draw interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date of the judgment or decree. The costs incurred in any suit hereunder shall be taxed against the losing party; if against the United States such costs shall be included in the amount of the judgment or decree, and if against said Indians shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That actual costs necessary to be incurred by the Assiniboine Indians as required by the rules of court in the prosecution of this suit shall be paid out of the funds of the Assiniboine Tribe in the Treasury of the United States.

Costs against losing party.

Provido.
Court expenses from tribal funds.

Passed the Senate April 2, 1926.
Approved, March 2, 1927.

March 2, 1927.
[S. 4876.]
[Public No. 668.]

CHAP. 251.—An Act Providing for the erection of a monument on Kill Devil Hill, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, commemorative of the first successful human attempt in history at power-driven airplane flight.

Kitty Hawk, N. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall

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be erected on Kill Devil Hill, at Kitty Hawk, in the State of North Carolina, a monument in commemoration of the first successful human attempt in all history at power-driven airplane flight, achieved by Orville Wright on December 17, 1903; and a commission to be composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce is hereby created to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Monument to commemorate first successful airplane flight to be erected on Kill Devil Hill at.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the said commission to select a suitable location for said monument, which shall be as near as possible to the actual site of said flight; to acquire the necessary land therefor; to superintend the erection of the said monument; and to make all necessary and appropriate arrangements for the unveiling and dedication of the same when it shall have been completed.

Commission created. Duties of commission.

SEC. 3. That such sum or sums as Congress may hereafter appropriate for the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Sums authorized to be appropriated.

SEC. 4. The design and plans for the monument shall be subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts and the Joint Committee on the Library.

Approval of designs, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1927.

Saturday, December 5, 1953

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List I—Continued
CLOSED—continued

No.	Goal	Delegate agency
49A	Paper	Commer.
49B	Paperboard	Commer.
52	Perchloroethylene	Commer.
7	Phenol	Commer.
153	Phosphate rock	GSA
149A	Phosphatic fertilizers	Commer.
149B	Phosphatic feed supplements	Commer.
108	Phthalic anhydride	Commer.
53	Plastics materials	Commer.
46	Plywood, exterior type, soft-wood	Commer.
141	Potash	GSA
67	Power crane and shovel industry	Commer.
39	Quinoline	Commer.
130	Railroad equipment (production facilities)	Commer.
203	Reels and spools	Commer.
150	Refractories, basic	Commer.
193	Refractories, fire clay, super duty and high alumina bricks	Commer.
154	Refractories, insulating fire brick	Commer.
191	Refractories, ladle bricks	Commer.
192	Refractories, pouring	Commer.
193	Refractories, silica	Commer.
49	Resinral	Commer.
62	Rubber and rubber products	Commer.
69	Scrap, ferrous and nonferrous	Commer.
87	Sabotic acid	Commer.
208	Sensitive electrical switches	Commer.
110	Soda ash	Commer.
50	Sodium cyanide	Commer.
104	Special industrial services	Commer.
6	Steel ingots	Commer.
54	Storage batteries, electric	Commer.
147	Strapping, steel	Commer.
109	Styrene, monomer (including methyl styrenes)	Commer.
17	Sulphur	GSA
126	Synthetic fibers, noncellulose	Commer.
144	Tape, acetate	Commer.
145	Tape, filament	Commer.
143	Telegraph, domestic system	Commer.
176	Tetraethyl lead	Interior
51	Titanium dioxide pigment	Commer.
41	Triethoxyethylene	Commer.
43	Turbines, hydraulic	Commer.
45	Vulcanized fibre	Commer.
48C	Wood pulp	Commer.

List II
SUSPENDED

125	Abrasive products	Commer.
85	Aircraft, military	Commer.
58	Antifriction bearing industry	Commer.
157	Benzene	Commer.
87	Carbon electrodes	Commer.
133	Coal, territory of Alaska	Interior
77	Condensers	Commer.
131	Continuous galvanized sheet and strip	Commer.
48	Crawler-type tractor industry	Commer.
128	Dies, jigs and fixtures	Commer.
55	Electric power	Interior
199	Elephant tools—Manufacturing facilities	Commer.
97	Friction bearings	Commer.
94	Gears and gear drives	Commer.
82	Glycerine	Commer.
172	Hexamethylenetetramine	Commer.
32	Hose, horizontal wire braided	Commer.
25	Hydrofluoric acid	Commer.
30	Hydrogen peroxide	Commer.
100	Lithium compound	Commer.
96B	Lumber and wood products—Debaring and shipping facilities	Commer.
123	Machine tools	Commer.
106	Mechanical power transmission equipment	Commer.
198	Medical supplies and equipment	Commer.
127	Metal cutting tools	Commer.
140	Metalworking equipment, miscellaneous	Commer.
59	Methanol synthetic	Commer.
309	Military canvas reclamation facilities	Commer.
9	Nitrogen	Commer.
186	Ordnance facilities	Commer.
129	Penicillin	Commer.
174	Pentaerythritol	Commer.
29	Phosphorus, elemental	Commer.
80	Photographic film and paper	Commer.
34	Portland cement	Commer.
105	Precision and large size fasteners	Commer.
124	Presses and forging equipment	Commer.
142	Pumping machinery	Commer.
135	Railroad terminal and road facilities	DTA

List II—Continued
SUSPENDED—continued

No.	Goal	Delegate agency
101	Screw machine products, precision	Commer.
162	Sodium bichromate	Commer.
83	Sodium chlorate	Commer.
111	Special components	Commer.
330	Sulfuric acid	Commer.
156	Toluene	Commer.
168	Valves and fittings, industrial	Commer.
47	Vehicles and engines (military)	Commer.
None	Warehouses and storage facilities	DTA

List III
OPEN

148	Aircraft, commercial	Commer.
207	Alkylate	Interior
65A	Aluminum	GSA
63	Aluminum primary	GSA
177B	Aluminum sheet and plate heat treating facilities	Commer.
177A	Aluminum sheet and plate, producing facilities	Commer.
205	Ammunition metal boxes, 20 and 30 caliber	Commer.
112	Antimony	GSA
151	Asbestos, chrysotile, strategic grades	GSA
119	Bauxite	GSA
62	Bauxite	GSA
118	Beryl	GSA
19	Chromite (metallurgical grade)	Commer.
181	Chromite (refractory grade)	GSA
20	Chromite (refractory grade)	GSA
21	Chromite (refractory grade)	GSA
10	Cobalt	Interior
4A	Coal, metallurgical for by-product coke	Interior
4	Coke—Byproduct	Interior
11	Columbite and tantalite ores	GSA
70	Copper, silico	GSA
83	Cryolite—Synthetic	GSA
197	Cylinders, compressed gas	Commer.
180	Electrolytic tin plate	Commer.
184	Electric products, military	Commer.
165	Fluorspar, acid grade	GSA
68	Freight cars	DTA
171A	Gas pipe (large) lines bld.	Interior
171B	Gas pipe (small) lines bld.	Interior
204	Gray iron castings (over 3,000 pounds)	Commer.
99	Heavy aluminum aircraft forgings	Commer.
212	Heavy steel plate (over 20,000 pounds)	Commer.
122	High voltage switchgear	Commer.
98	Inland waterway vessels (special types)	DTA
132	Iron ore	GSA
3	Iron ore (taconite)	GSA
200	Laboratories, research and development	Commer.
12	Lead	GSA
122	Locomotives, Diesel	DTA
187	Manganese ore, battery and chemical grades	GSA
14	Manganese ore, metallurgical grade	GSA
64	Mercury	GSA
114	Metal can manufacture—Tin conservation	Commer.
81	Military photographic equipment (motion and still)	Commer.
15	Molybdenum	GSA
60C	Natural gas liquids capacity	Interior
10	Nickel	GSA
65B	Oil (crude) refining capacity (domestic)	Interior
65D	Oil pipelines (domestic)	Interior
65E	Oil storage facilities (domestic)	Interior
90	Ore carriers, Great Lakes	DTA
113	Ore carriers, ocean-going	Commer.
185	Rare earths	GSA
163	Rutile	GSA
173	Scientific instruments	Commer.
216	Steel sheets, grain oriented	GSA
211	Structural shapes, wide flange	Commer.
27	Tankers, ocean-going	Commer.
134	Tapered aluminum sheet	Commer.
33	Tires (special types)	Commer.
121	Titanium metal	GSA
78	Transformers, distribution	Commer.
18	Tungsten ore	GSA
74	Turbines, steam	Commer.
31	Welded aluminum tubing	Commer.
22	Zinc	GSA

[F. R. Doc. 53-10167; Filed, Dec. 1, 1953; 3:45 p. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of the Secretary

WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL
ORDER REDESIGNATING AREA AND MONUMENT
FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE KILL DEVIL
HILL NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Whereas, on December 17, 1953, the United States will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the first successful human attempt in all history at power-driven airplane flight, achieved on December 17, 1903, by an American, Orville Wright, with the assistance of his brother Wilbur Wright;

Whereas, there has been established pursuant to the act of March 2, 1927 (44 Stat. 1264) a memorial area and monument, known as Kill Devil Hill National Memorial, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in commemoration of such airplane flight;

Now, therefore, in furtherance of the object of the aforesaid act of March 2, 1927, in commemorating the historic achievement of the Wright brothers, and in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the historic flight achieved by Orville Wright, I, Orme Lewis, Acting Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to my authority and responsibility for the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid area of the National Park System, do hereby designate as the "Wright Brothers National Memorial" the area heretofore known as the "Kill Devil Hill National Memorial."

Issued this 1st day of December 1953.

ORME LEWIS,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 53-10190; Filed, Dec. 4, 1953; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing
Administration

MEMPHIS UNION STOCK YARDS, MEMPHIS,
TENNESSEE

DEPOSITING OF STOCKYARD

It has been ascertained that the Memphis Union Stock Yards, Memphis, Tennessee, originally posted on November 1, 1921, as being subject to the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.) no longer comes within the definition of a stockyard under said act for the reason that it is no longer being conducted or operated as a public livestock market. Therefore, notice is given to the owners of the stockyard and to the public that such livestock market is no longer subject to the provisions of the act.

Notice of public rule making has not preceded promulgation of the foregoing rule since it is found that the giving of such notice would prevent the due and timely administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act and would, therefore, be impractical. There is no legal warrant or justification for not depositing

Public Law 86-59

AN ACT

To revise the boundaries of Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina, and for other purposes.

June 23, 1959
[H. R. 5488]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in furtherance of the Act of March 2, 1927 (44 Stat. 1264), the following described lands are hereby added to the Wright Brothers National Memorial in the State of North Carolina:

Wright Brothers
National Memorial,
N.C.
Boundary revision.

TRACT 1

Beginning at a point on the existing eastern boundary line of the Wright Brothers National Memorial where said line intersects the northerly line of Roanoke Avenue; thence north 70 degrees 30 minutes east, 500 feet, more or less, along the northerly line of Roanoke Avenue to the intersection of said line with the westerly right-of-way line of the relocated North Carolina State Highway Numbered 158; thence north 19 degrees 30 minutes west, 4,087.5 feet, more or less, along the said westerly right-of-way line of the relocated North Carolina State Highway Numbered 158 to the intersection of said line with the southerly property line of land now or formerly owned by R. W. Rowland; thence south 70 degrees 30 minutes west, 2,435 feet along the said southerly property line of land now or formerly owned by R. W. Rowland to a stake; thence south 19 degrees 30 minutes east, 1,057.5 feet, more or less, to a point on the existing northern boundary line of the Wright Brothers National Memorial; thence north 70 degrees 30 minutes east, 1,935 feet, more or less, along the existing northern boundary line of the Wright Brothers National Memorial to the northeastern corner of the said memorial; thence south 19 degrees 30 minutes east, 3,030 feet, more or less, along the existing eastern boundary line of the Wright Brothers National Memorial to the point of beginning, the tract as described containing approximately 95 acres.

TRACT 2

Beginning at a stake or other marker on the westerly line of Old North Carolina State Highway Numbered 158, sometimes known as the Virginia Dare Trail, where said line intersects the southerly line of Lowell Avenue; thence south 70 degrees 30 minutes west, 925 feet, more or less, along the southerly line of Lowell Avenue to the intersection of said line with the easterly right-of-way line of the relocated North Carolina State Highway Numbered 158; thence south 19 degrees 30 minutes east, 720 feet, more or less, along the said easterly right-of-way line of the relocated North Carolina State Highway Numbered 158 to the intersection of said line with the northerly line of Woodmere Avenue; thence north 70 degrees 30 minutes east, 925 feet, more or less, along the said northerly line of Woodmere Avenue to the intersection of said line with the westerly line of Old North Carolina State Highway Numbered 158; thence north 19 degrees 30 minutes west, 720 feet, more or less, along the said westerly line of Old North Carolina State Highway Numbered 158 to the point of beginning, the tract as described containing approximately 16 acres.

Applicability of regulations.

SEC. 2. Lands added to the memorial pursuant to section 1 hereof shall be subject to all the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to said memorial.

Approved June 23, 1959.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
First Flight Society friends group agreement CAHA-2014-04001	Friends group agreement	April 11, 2014	April 10, 2019	NPS, First Flight Society	Provides a legal and policy framework for work done by NPS and First Flight Society to foster and promote awareness of the Wright Brothers' achievements.
County of Dare ROW 5190-03-149 MOU MU-5200-9-9001	Right-of-way / memorandum of agreement	April 13, 2004	April 12, 2014	NPS, Dare County	Construction, drilling, operation and maintenance of a water well.
North Carolina Department of Transportation (Aviation)	Special use permit	January 1, 2006	December 31, 2016	NPS, North Carolina Department of Transportation (Aviation)	Access to, operation, and maintenance of the existing airstrips and associated equipment and structures as approved by the park.
North Carolina Registry of Natural Heritage Areas Wright Brothers Dunes Natural Area	Letter of intent and agreement	August 24, 2012	Indefinite period until terminated	NPS, North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Protect outstanding examples of natural diversity, preserve unique and unusual natural features.
Kill Devil Hills Police Department mutual assistance agreement	Mutual assistance agreement	May 13, 2015	Indefinite period until terminated	NPS, Kill Devil Hills Police Department	Provide each other temporary assistance in enforcing the laws of North Carolina and other matters.
Sheriff of Dare County general agreement	General agreement	February 21, 2017	February 20, 2022	NPS, Dare County Sheriff's Office	Provide mutual aid and assistance in emergency situations, investigations, public safety, and law enforcement.
Kill Devil Hills Fire Department cooperative agreement H5190-03-0032	Cooperative agreement	May 29, 2003	Indefinite period until terminated	NPS, Town of Kill Devil Hills	Provide the park with structural fire services.
First Flight Foundation donation agreement	Donation agreement	October 17, 2014	Indefinite period until terminated	NPS, First Flight Foundation	Establish terms of a restricted gift to preserve the Wright Brothers National Memorial Monument.
Kitty Hawk Police Department	General agreement	March 26, 2010	Indefinite period until terminated	NPS, Kitty Hawk Police Department	Provide mutual aid in law enforcement, emergency situations, investigations, and public safety.

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

Planning Document	Year
<i>Master Plan Development Outline – Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial</i>	1952
<i>Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Wright Brothers National Memorial, Mission 66 Edition</i>	1961
Hewes, A. M. <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial – An Administrative History</i>	1967
<i>Statement for Management</i>	1978
<i>Statement for Management, Review and Revision</i>	1983
<i>Statement for Management, Revised</i>	1986
<i>Interpretive Prospectus</i>	1988
<i>Statement for Management, Revised</i>	1991
<i>Resource Management Plan</i>	1991
<i>Revised Statement for Management</i>	1993
<i>Wright Brothers Monument Historic Structure Assessment Report</i>	1996
<i>Wright Brothers National Memorial: General Management Plan</i>	1996
Chapman, W. R., and J. K. Hanson. <i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Historic Resources Study</i>	1997
<i>General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment</i>	1997
<i>Cultural Landscapes Inventory</i>	1998
<i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i>	1998
Hitchcock, S. L. <i>Cultural Landscape Report</i>	2001
Beck, S. L. <i>Museum Archival Collections and Resource Management Records Action Plan</i>	2001
<i>Historic Structure Report, Visitor Center</i>	2002
<i>Strategic Plan for Wright Brothers National Memorial – October 1, 2006–September 30, 2011</i>	2006
Wright, C., J. DeVivo, and K. Funk. <i>Information Management and Archiving Plan, Southeast Coast Inventory and Monitoring Network</i>	2008
Wright, C., et al. <i>Information Management and Archiving Plan – Appendices</i>	2008
Rasmussen, T. C., et al. <i>Southeast Coast Network Groundwater Monitoring Protocol Development and Analysis of Existing Data</i>	2009
<i>Wright Brothers National Memorial Long-Range Interpretive Plan</i>	2010
DeVivo, J. C., et al. <i>Southeast Coast Network Climate Science Strategy</i>	2011
Wright, C. J., and M. W. Byrne. <i>Groundwater Monitoring in Southeast Coast Network Parks, 2010</i>	2012
Wright, C. J. <i>Groundwater Monitoring in Southeast Coast Network Parks, 2011</i>	2012
Fischelli, N. <i>Climate Change Trends for the State of the Park Report, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site and Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina</i>	2013
National Park Service, Air Resources Division. <i>Air Quality Conditions & Trends by NPS Units: Wright Brothers N MEM</i>	2013
<i>Park Visitation and Climate Change, Park-Specific Brief</i>	2015



Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Wright Brothers National Memorial

July 2017

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.



7/13/17

RECOMMENDED

David Hallac, Superintendent, Wright Brothers National Memorial

Date



7/13/17

APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

WRBR 361/137859

July 2017

Foundation Document • Wright Brothers National Memorial

